WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for maintaining an expanded vessel luminal area following vascular trauma, which method comprises:

administering to a mammal a sustained release dosage form having dispersed therein an effective amount of a therapeutic agent that inhibits the contraction or migration of smooth muscle cells.

2. The method of Claim 1 wherein the sustained release dosage form is coated with a covalently attached binding peptide or protein capable of specifically localizing to vascular smooth muscle cells, stromal cells or interstitial matrix surrounding vascular smooth muscle cells.

3. The method of Claim 1 wherein the administering step is accomplished with a catheter.

4. The method of Claim 2 wherein the binding protein specifically associates with a chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan expressed on vascular smooth muscle cells.

5. The method of Claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent is a cytoskeletal inhibitor or an analog thereof.

6. The method of Claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent is cytochalasin B or a cytochalasin that is a functional analog of cytochalasin B.

7. The method of Claim 1 wherein the sustained release dosage form is a biodegradable microparticle, biodegradable nanoparticle or a mixture thereof.

8. The method of Claim 1 wherein the period of time ranges from about 3 to about 21 days.

9. A method for maintaining an expanded vessel luminal area following vascular trauma, which method comprises:

administering to the vessel an effective amount of a therapeutic agent that inhibits the contraction of migration of smooth muscle cells, wherein the therapeutic agent is administered directly or indirectly to a traumatized vessel.

10. The method of Claim 9 wherein the administering step is accomplished with a catheter.

11. The method of Claim 9 wherein the therapeutic agent is a cytoskeletal inhibitor or an analog thereof.

12. The method of Claim 9 wherein the therapeutic agent is cytochalasin B or a cytochalasin that is a functional analog of cytochalasin B.

13. The method of Claim 9 further comprising the step of subsequently administrating a sustained release dosage form having dispersed therein an effective amount of a therapeutic agent that inhibits the contraction or migration of smooth muscle cells.

14. The method of Claim 13 wherein the sustained release dosage form is coated with a covalently attached binding peptide or protein capable of specifically localizing to smooth muscle cells, stromal cells or interstitial matrix surrounding smooth muscle cells.

15. A method for maintaining an expanded vessel luminal area following vascular trauma, which method comprises administering to a mammal the following:

a cytocidal conjugate comprising a cytocidal agent and a binding partner capable of specifically localizing to vascular smooth muscle cells, stromal cells or interstitial matrix surrounding vascular smooth muscle cells; and

a sustained release dosage form having dispersed therein an effective amount of a therapeutic agent that inhibits the contraction of migration of smooth muscle cells.

16. The method of Claim 15 wherein the cytocidal agent comprises a toxin or toxin subunit and the therapeutic agent is a a cytoskeletal inhibitor.

17. The method of claim 15 wherein the sustained release dosage form is coated with a covalently attached binding peptide or protein capable of specifically localizing to vascular smooth muscle cells, stromal cells or the interstitial matrix surrounding vascular smooth muscle cells.

18. The method of claim 13 wherein the administering step is accomplished by inserting into said vessel an intravascular stent comprising a biodegradable coating or porous non-biodegradable coating having releasably dispersed therein the sustained release dosage form.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the intravascular stent is metallic.

20. The method of claim 18 wherein the intravascular stent consists essentially of a biodegradable material.

21. The method of claim 20 wherein the biodegradable material has releasably dispersed therein the sustained release dosage form.

22. The method of claim 9, wherein the vessel is a vascular graft, comprising following the surgical excision or isolation of the graft vessel, distending the graft vessel with an infusion of a therapeutic agent in an amount effective to cause an increase in the luminal area following engraftment of the graft.

23. The method of claim 22 wherein the infusion is accomplished by pressure infusion at of from about 0.2 to 1 atmospheres for a time period of about 2-4 minutes.

24. The method of claim 22 wherein the therapeutic agent utilized is cytochalasin B, or a functional analogue thereof.

25. The method of claim 24 wherein the amount of therapeutic agent administered is sufficient to inhibit stenosis.